

Borough of Weston-super-Mare



Annual  
Health Report

FOR THE YEAR

1938

INCLUDING THE

Report of the Medical Officer of Health

A. E. REMMETT WEAVER, M.D., B.Ch., D.P.H.,

THE

Report of the Sanitary Inspector

H. W. BLADON, F.S.I.A.,

AND THE

Meteorological Report



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# Borough of Weston-super-Mare.

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## Health Committee, 1938-39.

CHAIRMAN : Councillor W. B. Craig.

VICE-CHAIRMAN : Councillor E. M. Smith.

Alderman B. T. BUTTER	Councillor C. GEEVE
Alderman P. E. CULLING	Councillor A. J. HYBYRNE
Alderman J. J. LEAVER	Councillor T. A. JONES
Councillor MRS. M. BROWN	Councillor W. C. SLEEP
Councillor L. S. BROWN	Councillor G. WOOD

His Worship the Mayor, Alderman HENRY BUTT, C.C., J.P.

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## Maternity & Child Welfare Committee, 1938-1939.

CHAIRMAN : Councillor Mrs. M. Brown.

All members of the Health Committee with the following  
co-opted ladies :—

Lady DAVIES	Mrs. M. E. LUCAS
Mrs. J. L. EDMUNDS	Mrs. W. J. SCOTTON
Mrs. A. J. HYBYRNE	Mrs. A. E. WOOLLEY

TOWN CLERK : Mr. LAWRENCE G. WATSON.

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR : Mr. HAROLD A. BROWN.

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## Health Department.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND SUPERINTENDENT OF  
ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Dr. A. E. REMMETT WEAVER.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR :	SANITARY INSPECTOR :
Mr. H. W. BLADON.	Mr. CHAS E. URCH.

CHIEF ABATTOIR SUPERINTENDENT AND SANITARY INSPECTOR  
Mr. IVOR A. STEPHENSON.

CHIEF HEALTH VISITOR :	HEALTH VISITORS :
Miss D. DALLAWAY.	Miss A. E. ROSSITER.
	Mrs. A. M. BISHOP.

MATRON ISOLATION HOSPITAL : Miss A. MANEY.

CLERKS : Miss D. B. POWELL, Miss J. STOWER.

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TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS  
OF THE BOROUGH OF WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

MR. MAYOR, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Health Report for 1938. It is the tenth report I have prepared, and includes my Public Health and Meteorological Reports and the Report of your Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The vital statistics are on the whole satisfactory. The birth rate is the highest for the past three years. Though the general and infant death rates are not quite so favourable as those of the previous seven years, they are slightly lower than for the whole Country,

During the year there was one change in, and one addition to the staff of the Health Department. Owing to the regretted death of Mr. John Stewardson in July, Mr. Ivor A. Stephenson was appointed Abattoir Superintendent ; and in May Mrs. Annie Bishop was appointed an additional Health Visitor.

Again I have to regret the late issue of my report, but the last of the essential figures for the preparation of the vital statistics was only received from the Registrar-General to-day—five months after the end of the year !

Once more I have pleasure in tendering my thanks to Chairman and Members of the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees for a continuance of their confidence and support, and to the officers of the Health and other Departments for their much appreciated assistance and co-operation.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. E. REMMETT WEAVER,

Medical Officer of Health.

31st May, 1939

# Borough of Weston-super-Mare.

STATISTICAL MEMORANDA, 1938.

## SITUATION.

Latitude,  $51^{\circ} 20' 45''$  N. Longitude,  $2^{\circ} 58' 30''$  W.

## AREA.

4,921 acres (excluding 2,085 acres of Foreshore).

## GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

Limestone Rock and Sand chiefly.

## ELEVATION OF AREA BUILT ON.

26 feet to 300 feet.

## SLOPE.

Southerly.

## POPULATION (Civilian).

Census, April, 1931, 31,706. Registrar-General's estimate of resident population mid-year, 1938, 32,690.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (December, 1938), 9,545.

RATEABLE VALUE, 1st April, 1938, £411,885. (Council and Government houses included).

SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE. £1,580.

## RAINFALL.

30.38 inches in 1938—average previous 10 years, 31.41 inches.

## BRIGHT SUNSHINE.

1555.1 hours in 1938—average previous 10 years, 1534.1 hours.

## WATER SUPPLY.

Constant service from Banwell spring.

## SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

By water carriage—Outfall 2 miles south of Town Hall into Bristol Channel.

## BIRTH RATE.

11.4 per 1,000—average previous 10 years, 10.2.

## INFANT MORTALITY.

50.6 per 1,000 births—average previous 10 years, 44.4

## DEATH RATE (adjusted).

11.5 per 1,000—average previous 10 years, 10.0

## NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE is a seaside summer and winter health resort and also a desirable residential town. It is fortunate in being endowed with an exceptionally health-giving climate and many natural beauties and amenities which have been well supplemented by private and public enterprise. Standing on the beautiful Weston Bay the town enjoys to the full the pure air and sunshine of the Atlantic Ocean, but is sheltered from the north by Worlebury Hill, while the force of strong south-west winds is broken by Brean Down.

The **climate** is temperate and equable, but very bracing. The average range of mean temperature is low—11.8 degrees. Sunshine is abundant, the yearly average per annum being 1,534 hours. The rainfall averages 31.4 inches, but "wet days" are less than one per week, so that it is infrequent that outdoor exercise and sports cannot be pursued in the dry during some considerable portion of the day.

During the **invalids' winter**—the five months November to March—the mean temperature is relatively high, 43.4°, and the daily range only 9.4°. The sunshine averages 2.45 hours per day. Fogs are rare and slight, while the infrequency of frosts and the rarity of snow testify to the mildness of the winter climate.

At any season Weston is beneficial to invalids, tired town workers, and debilitated or anaemic children, especially those from India and the Tropics. More especially Weston can be recommended for all convalescents ; the anaemic, catarrhal and dyspeptic ; neurasthenia, insomnia and chronic nervous troubles ; asthma and chronic bronchitis ; fibroid phthisis, silicosis and tuberculous joints and glands ; and chronic renal and rheumatic diseases.

The chief **occupations** of the inhabitants are connected with the provision of accommodation and entertainment for visitors and services and trades ancillary thereto. Industries are few and present no special dangers to public health.

**Unemployment** is seasonal and fluctuated last year from 554 persons in July to 1,005 in January. These numbers represent 6.2 per cent. and 12.2 per cent. respectively of the insured persons in the Borough. In 1937 the lowest and highest percentages were 6 in July, 12 in November and 13.7 in January.



# Extracts from Vital Statistics for 1938,

		M.	F.	Total.	
LIVE BIRTHS	{ Legitimate .....	198	161	259	Birth-rate 11.47 per 1,000.
	{ Illegitimate .....	7	9	16	
	{ Total .....	205	170	375	
STILL BIRTHS	{ Legitimate .....	10	12	22	Rate per 1,000 total births 60.15
	{ Illegitimate .....	2	—	2	
	{ Total .....	12	12	24	
DEATHS	.....	209	287	496	Death-rate 15.17 per 1,000 Adjusted death-rate 11.52.
Deaths from Puerperal Causes :					Rate per 1,000 total births.
Puerperal Sepsis	.....	.....	.....	0	—
Other puerperal causes	.....	.....	.....	2	5.0
Total	.....	.....	.....	2	5.0
Death-rate of infants under one year of age :					
All infants per 1,000 live births	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.6
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.1
Illegetimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	.....	.....	.....	.....	62.5
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	.....	.....	.....	.....	95
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	.....	.....	.....	.....	0
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1



REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S TABLE.

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES & ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY.

IN THE YEAR 1938.

(Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Popula- tions 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census).	London Adminis- trative County.
	Rates per 1,000 Population.			
Births :—				
Live .....	15.1	15.0	15.4	13.4
Still .....	0.60	0.65	0.60	0.48
Deaths :—				
All causes .....	11.6	11.7	11.0	11.4
Typhoid and Para- typhoid fevers .....	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Small-pox .....	0.00	—	0.00	—
Measles .....	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.06
Scarlet fever .....	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Whooping Cough .....	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Diphtheria .....	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05
Influenza .....	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.06
Violence .....	0.54	0.45	0.42	0.51
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.			
Deaths under 1 year of age .....	53	57	51	57
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age .....	5.5	7.8	3.6	13.1
	England and Wales Rate per 1,000 Births.			
Maternal Mortality :—	Live Births.		Total Births.	
Puerperal Sepsis .....	0.89		0.86	
Others .....	2.19		2.11	
Total .....	3.08		2.97	

# Vital Statistics.

## POPULATION.

			Total.	Males.	Females.
1921 Census (June)	.....	.....	34,039	13,502	20,537
1931 Census (April)	.....	.....	31,706	12,939	18,767
1933 Mid-year : Registrar-General's Estimate	.....	.....	32,010	.....	.....
1934	„	„	32,330	.....	.....
1935	„	„	32,490	.....	.....
1936	„	„	32,340	.....	.....
1937	„	„	32,680	.....	.....
1938	„	„	32,690	.....	.....

The populations given above are adjusted for the District as extended on 1st April, 1933. The Registrar-General's estimate for 1938 is probably too low.

## BIRTHS.

		1938	1937	1936	Average. 1928—37
Number of births	.....	375	347	349	305
Birth-rate	.....	11.4	10.6	10.7	10.2
Birth-rate, England and Wales	.....	15.1	14.9	14.8	15.4

REGISTERED BIRTHS. After allowing for inward and outward transfers, the Registrar-General credited to the Borough for the past year 375 live births (205 boys and 170 girls), and of these 16 were illegitimate (7 boys and 9 girls). The registered still births were 24 (12 boys and 12 girls), of which number 2 boys were illegitimate.

The birth-rate for 1938 was 11.4 per 1,000 of the population as estimated by the Registrar-General. This was above the average birth-rate for this District in recent years, but was much below the rate for the whole country (15.1) and for the 148 smaller towns (15.4).

NOTIFIED BIRTHS. The accompanying statistics give details of the notifications of births during 1938.

NOTIFICATIONS OF BIRTHS, 1938.

Notifications (including still births), total	.....	.....	396
Notifications by doctors	.....	.....	187
Notifications by midwives	.....	.....	209
Still births	.....	.....	25
Live births	.....	.....	371
Total births	.....	.....	396
Male births	.....	.....	218
Female births	.....	.....	178
Transfers (inward)	.....	.....	59

Month.	Total.	Live Births.		Still Births	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
January	31	19	10	1	1
February	44	26	16	1	1
March	37	16	18	2	1
April	37	17	17	1	2
May	34	16	16	0	2
June	29	19	9	0	1
July	32	21	10	0	1
August	24	12	11	1	0
September	30	17	11	1	1
October	35	17	14	2	2
November	30	12	16	0	2
December	33	15	16	2	0
	396	207	164	11	14

DEATHS.

	1938	1937	1936	Average. 1928—37
Number of deaths	496	459	450	393
Crude death rate	15.1	14.0	13.9	13.1
Adjusted death-rate	11.5	10.6	10.5	10.0
Death-rate, England and Wales	11.6	12.4	12.1	12.1

The number of deaths registered as having occurred in the Borough last year was 502. After deducting the deaths of 63 “non-residents” and adding the deaths in institutions and other places outside the Borough of 57 residents,



the Registrar-General credited to Weston-super-Mare a net total of 496 deaths, of which 209 were of males and 287 of females.

The 496 deaths represent a crude death-rate of 15.1 per 1,000 of the population as estimated by the Registrar-General. When adjusted for sex and age distribution, to make it comparable with other districts, the local death-rate was 11.5. This rate was higher than for several years and does not compare as favourably as usual with the death-rates for the whole country (11.6) and of the smaller towns (11.0).

SEASONAL MORTALITY. The numbers of deaths in the four quarters were : First quarter 157, second quarter 111, third quarter 97, and fourth quarter 131. As usual, the mortality was lowest in the summer months of the July—September quarter and highest in the winter months of the first quarter. The abnormal seasonal distribution of 1935 has not recurred.

SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION. The following table shows the high proportion of deaths during advanced life. Nearly half the deaths (48 per cent.) occurred at and over “three score years and ten.”

SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS, 1938.			
Ages at death			
in years.			
		Males.	Females. Total.
Under 1	.....	8	11 19
1 to 9	.....	4	3 7
10 to 24	.....	11	3 14
25 to 44	.....	16	24 40
45 to 64	.....	62	64 126
65 to 69	.....	17	35 52
		—118	—140 —258
70 to 74	.....	28	38 66
75 to 79	.....	30	42 72
80 to 84	.....	26	33 59
85 to 89	.....	7	20 27
90 to 94	.....	—	11 11
95 to 99	.....	—	3 3
		— 91	—147 —238
		209	287 496

CAUSES OF DEATH. The accompanying table gives the causes of death as classified by the Registrar-General.

**CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH OF  
WESTON-SUPER-MARE.**

**Registrar-General's Figures.**

CAUSES OF DEATH.					1938	
					Males.	Females
ALL CAUSES	.....	.....	Total	496	209	287
1	Typhoid and para-typhoid fevers	.....			—	—
2	Measles	.....			—	1
3	Scarlet Fever	.....			—	—
4	Whooping Cough	.....			—	—
5	Diphtheria	.....			—	—
6	Influenza	.....			2	—
7	Encephalitis Lethargica	.....			—	—
8	Cerebro-spinal fever	.....			1	—
9	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	.....			5	6
10	Other tuberculous diseases	.....			1	1
11	Syphilis	.....			—	1
12	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	.....			1	—
13	Cancer, malignant disease	.....			40	55
14	Diabetes	.....			4	6
15	Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	.....			9	19
16	Heart Disease	.....			48	79
17	Aneurysm	.....			2	1
18	Other circulatory diseases	.....			8	18
19	Bronchitis	.....			6	7
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	.....			5	8
21	Other respiratory diseases	.....			—	2
22	Peptic ulcer	.....			4	3
23	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	.....			—	1
24	Appendicitis	.....			2	1
25	Cirrhosis of liver	.....			—	1
26	Other diseases of liver, etc.	.....			3	1
27	Other digestive diseases	.....			8	8
28	Acute and chronic nephritis	.....			12	11
29	Puerperal sepsis	.....			—	—
30	Other puerperal causes	.....			—	2
31	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	.....			9	7
32	Senility	.....			4	18
33	Suicide	.....			4	3
34	Other violence	.....			10	9
35	Other defined diseases	.....			21	18
36	Causes ill-defined or unknown	.....			—	—
Special causes (included in No. 35 above)—						
	Small-pox	.....			—	—
	Poliomyelitis	.....			—	—
	Polioencephalitis	.....			—	—
Deaths of Infants	Total	.....			8	11
under 1 year	.....Legitimate	.....			7	11
	.....Illegitimate	.....			1	—
RESIDENT POPULATION Mid-year, 1938					32,690	

INQUESTS. The inquests held by the Coroner in the Borough last year numbered 50, of which 41 were upon residents of Weston super-Mare and 9 upon non-residents. Ten inquests upon Weston super-Mare residents were held outside the District. The 51 inquests upon residents represented 10.3 per cent. of the total number of deaths, an unusually large proportion. The following is a summary of the results of all the inquests :

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Natural Causes .....	10	16	26
Accidents :			
Railway .....	2	—	2
Railway and motor car .....	2	—	2
Motor vehicles .....	8	2	10
Gas poisoning .....	—	2	2
Burning .....	1	—	1
Falls .....	—	7	7
Wounds .....	1	—	1
Illegal operation .....	—	1	1
Suicide :			
Railway .....	1	—	1
Cut throat .....	1	1	2
Hanging .....	—	1	1
Poisoning : Gas .....	2	1	3
,,     Acid .....	—	1	1
	<u>28</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>60</u>

#### INFANT MORTALITY.

	1938	1937	1936	Average. 1928—37
Number of infant deaths	19	14	9	13.6
Infant mortality .....	50.6	40.3	25.7	44.4
Infant mortality, Eng- land and Wales .....	53	58	59	63

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age registered last year was 19 (8 boys and 11 girls), of whom 1 boy was illegitimate. These 19 deaths represent an infant mortality rate of 50.6 per 1,000 live births.



This was the highest rate since 1931, and was due solely to an exceptionally large number of deaths from premature birth and congenital defects which are at present unpreventable. Of the 19 deaths, 17 premature or malformed infants died at ages of from a few minutes to 7 days. Of the other two deceased infants one died at one month from marasmus and gastro-enteritis (non-epidemic), and the other at six months from broncho-pneumonia. It is the year-to-year continued very small proportion of deaths outside the neo-natal period which is so satisfactory and speaks so well for the work of the Welfare Association and the Health Visitors.

# General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

## PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health and Superintendent of Isolation Hospital. A. E. REMMETT WEAVER, ‡ M.D., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector, Meat Inspector, and Drainage Inspector. H. W. BLADON, ‡ Fellow Sanitary Inspector's Association ; Robertson Prizeman Meat and Food Inspection ; Robertson Prizeman Practical Sanitation ; Founder's Prizeman in Hygiene, Birmingham and Midland Institute.

Sanitary Inspector. CHARLES E. URCH, ‡ Sanitary Inspector's and Meat Inspector's Certificates, Royal Sanitary Institute.

Abattoir Superintendent and Sanitary Inspector, IVOR A. STEPHENSON, ‡ Meat Inspector's and Sanitary Inspector's Certificates, Royal Sanitary Institute.

Chief Health Visitor. Miss DORIS E. DALLAWAY, State Registered Nurse, Sanitary Inspector's Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute, Certificate of Central Midwives Board.

Health Visitors. Miss ANNIE E. ROSSITER, Certificate of Central Midwives Board, Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors.

Mrs. ANNIE M. BISHOP, State Registered Nurse, Certificate of the Central Midwives Board, Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors.

Matron Isolation Hospital. Miss A. MANEY, State Registered Nurse and Registered Fever Nurse, Certificate of Central Midwives Board.

Clerk. Miss D. B. POWELL.

Junior Clerk. Miss J. R. STOWER.

‡ Salary contribution by Exchequer grants.

STAFF CHANGES. Early in July Mr. John Stewardson, who had been the very efficient and respected Superintendent of the Abattoir since its opening in 1916, passed away after a long illness. The Health Committee decided that the new Superintendent should also be on the Health Department Staff of Sanitary Inspectors. Accordingly Mr. Ivor A. Stephenson, formerly Chief Sanitary Inspector for the Borough of Southall, was appointed as Abattoir Superintendent and Sanitary Inspector.

In order to cope with the increasing work in connection with its Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, the Council in January last year decided to employ a third Health Visitor. Mrs. Bishop was appointed to the post and commenced her duties in May.

#### LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Milk, water, pathological specimens, etc., are examined at the County Laboratory, Taunton. The provision of a laboratory at the Town Hall has been considered from time to time during the past few years, particularly when the County Offices and Laboratory were removed to Taunton. No definite decision was reached, partly owing to lack of accommodation, and partly to the prospect of facilities for pathological examinations being available at the General Hospital. The Hospital Authorities are to be congratulated upon once more showing their intention to keep their institution up-to-date in all respects, and providing a well-fitted Pathological Laboratory. It was opened in November under the charge of Dr. A. T. F. Rowley.

#### AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) FOR INFECTIOUS CASES. The Council has at the Isolation Hospital a 20-h.p. fever ambulance.

(b) FOR NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES. The St. John Ambulance Brigade has three public motor ambulances and one smaller private ambulance available at its headquarters in Oxford Street. In the autumn one old Ford ambulance was replaced by a new 25-h.p. ambulance with a specially built large body to accommodate four stretchers, and the private long distance and invalid car was purchased.



## NURSING IN THE HOME.

The Weston-super-Mare District Nursing Association, which is affiliated with the Queen's Jubilee Institute for Nurses and the Somerset County Association, employs seven nurses for nursing and midwifery in the homes. The Association carries out its important functions very efficiently and economically.

## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Particulars of the voluntary Welfare Centres, Ante-Natal Clinic and Day Nursery are given in the Maternity and Child Welfare section pages 22-25.

The following Clinics and Treatment Centres are provided by the County Council.

At Clifton House, 46, Boulevard :

1. SCHOOL CLINIC. Tuesday afternoons at 2 and Saturday mornings at 9.30. Medical Officer, Dr. D. G. Evans.

2. ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC. Mondays—Surgeon's Clinic second Monday in each month. Orthopaedic Surgeon, Miss M. F. Forrester-Brown, M.S., M.D.

3. ARTIFICIAL LIGHT CLINIC. Monday and Thursday afternoons. Medical Officer, Dr. Latimer J. Short.

4. TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY. Tuesdays. Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. Latimer J. Short.

5. VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC. For men : Tuesdays, 5.30—7 p.m., and Fridays 5.30—7 p.m. For women : Tuesdays, 3.30 p.m., and Saturdays, 10.30 a.m. Medical Officer, Dr. D. G. Evans.

6. EYE CLINIC FOR INFANTS AND SCHOOL CHILDREN. By arrangement. County Oculist, Dr. Ian Georgeson.

At the General Hospital :

7. MENTAL CLINIC. Second and last Saturday mornings in each month at 11.30 a.m. Medical Officer, Dr. J. McGarvey, Wells Mental Hospital.

## HOSPITALS.

### I. WITHIN THE BOROUGH.

1. WESTON-SUPER-MARE ISOLATION HOSPITAL. The Council's Hospital for Infectious Diseases in Drove Road comprises a cubicle, temporary diphtheria and two fever blocks, with administration, laundry and disinfection blocks. The cubicle block, which contains an operation room, and the administration block were opened in December, 1935, and are of modern design and construction.

The present accommodation is for 28 beds—8 in the new cubicles, 14 in the two old permanent blocks and 6 in the temporary diphtheria block. The "Scheme for the provision of hospital accommodation for the treatment of infectious disease in the County of Somerset," made by the County Council in accordance with Section 63 of the Local Government Act, 1929, requires the Weston-super-Mare Hospital to have a minimum accommodation for 32 beds.

The Council's extension scheme, prepared in 1932, provided for this full complement of beds ; but as there was difficulty in the County Council making an immediate contribution towards the cost owing to the financial crisis, the Borough Council decided in 1933 to proceed with the more urgent portions of the extension and they were completed in 1935. The laundry block, having been for some years urgently in need of reconstruction, the Borough Council in April last year decided to ask the County Council to approve the completion of the extension scheme and to make a contribution towards the whole cost. The negotiations are not yet completed.

2. THE GENERAL HOSPITAL. This voluntary hospital has accommodation for 104 beds. There are fully equipped casualty, out-patient and X-ray and electrical departments, and special clinics for mental, skin and eye cases. Five maternity beds are subsidised by the Borough Council.

### II. OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH.

1. BRIDGWATER BABY HOSPITAL. This hospital for six babies is maintained by the County Council.

2. SMALL POX. The County Council has provided a small-pox hospital for 20 beds at Cossington and undertaken the isolation and treatment of any small-pox cases occurring in the Borough.

3. BATH AND WESSEX CHILDREN'S ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL. This voluntary hospital is subsidised by the Somerset and Wilts County, and Bath City Councils, and also receives patients sent by Borough and District Councils within the area. The hospital is recognised as a Special School by the Board of Education.

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## Maternity and Child Welfare

The Council's Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme is administered by its Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, which includes six co-opted ladies, four of whom are representatives of the Voluntary Association.

### HEALTH VISITING.

The Chief Health Visitor gives a portion of her time to the County Council for tuberculosis duties in the Borough, and she also attends the Major Orthopaedic Clinic, thus securing valuable co-ordination with the County Tuberculosis and Orthopaedic Schemes. The two Assistant Visitors give their whole time to maternity and child welfare duties, including attendance at the Voluntary Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinic.

Where advice on infant hygiene and feeding is likely to be necessary or welcomed, notified births are promptly visited, and the children kept under observation until five years of age. Expectant mothers are visited as far as they are known.



## SUMMARY OF VISITS, 1938.

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE :

First visits paid to infants under 1 year	.....	344	
Re-visits paid to infants under 1 year	.....	1,569	
Re-visits to children 1 to 5 years	.....	4,172	
Total visits to infants and young children	.....	6,085	
First visits to expectant mothers	.....	151	
Re-visits to expectant mothers	.....	259	
Total visits to expectant mothers	.....	410	
Visits re milk grants	.....	257	
Visits to Boarded-out Children	.....	285	
Visits re measles and whooping cough in children under 5 years	.....	61	
Attendances at Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinic	.....	252	
		7,310	
OTHER VISITS :			
Tuberculosis	.....	476	
Other notifiable infectious diseases	.....	149	
Non-notifiable infectious diseases	.....	128	
Attendances at Clinics	.....	74	
Miscellaneous	.....	154	
		981	
Total Visits			8,291

The services of the third Health Visitor since May last year have proved of great value not only in enabling more visits to be made, especially to older children and expectant mothers, but also in giving latitude to devote extra time to serious cases, attendances at special clinics and relief duties.

### EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

During the past year grants of pasteurised or dried milk were made to 206 families, including 41 expectant and 64 nursing mothers and 220 children ; 38,548 pints of liquid milk and 49 packets of dried milk being supplied at a total cost of £364 5s. 8d. In the previous year grants were made to 180 families at a cost of £395 19s. 7d., and in 1936 to 182 families at a cost of £385 4s. 8d.

MEALS for mothers and children are not provided.

RICKETS. In addition to milk, the Medical Officer of Health has authority to grant to cases of rickets, or incipient rickets, special Vitamin A. and D. preparations, and artificial light and orthopaedic treatment. Last year maltoline, virol, etc. were supplied to 18 children at a total cost of £5 10s. 10d. In the previous year similar preparations were given to 5 children at a cost of £1 8s. 0d.

### SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS AND TREATMENT.

LIGHT TREATMENT. Eight children suffering from rickets, debility, enlarged glands, etc., and needing artificial sunlight therapy were sent to the County Light Clinic last year. In the previous year the number of children referred was 12.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT. Children needing special orthopaedic examination or treatment are referred to the County Orthopaedic Clinic, and for in-patient treatment to the Bath and Wessex Children's Orthopaedic Hospital, Combe Park, Bath. The Borough Council pays for examinations and treatment at the Clinic, but parents are required to contribute according to their means towards the cost of surgical appliances and in-patient treatment.

During the past year 17 children suffering from early orthopaedic defects were notified by private doctors, the Medical Officers of the Welfare Centres, or the Health Visitors. The Medical Officer of Health referred 14 of these to the Orthopaedic Clinic. In the previous year 19 cases were reported and 16 of them were referred to the Orthopaedic Clinic.

One child was sent to the Bath Orthopaedic Hospital for operative treatment of a paralytic deformity of his hand. The boy's stay in Hospital was nearly 12 weeks and the charge to the Council, £31 2s. 6d. He also received radium treatment at the Bristol General Hospital for a tumour of the lip at a cost of £5 10s. 0d. The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee also expended £10 8s. 6d. on massage for two children and a surgical instrument.



The number of early deformities, particularly those of rickety origin, is decreasing from year to year, and it would seem that the increasing care and attention which is being devoted to the health and nutrition alike of expectant mothers and children is yielding encouraging results in this direction.

DEFECTIVE SIGHT AND SQUINT. Last year five children, reported to be suffering from squint, were referred to the County Oculist for examination and treatment at the cost of the Borough Council.

MINOR AILMENTS. Young children needing medical treatment for minor ailments can usually obtain it from the family or Medical Aid doctor or at the General Hospital, but in order to deal with certain exceptional or special cases a Minor Ailment Clinic is provided at the Health Department, Town Hall.

#### WELFARE CENTRES AND ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

The Weston-super-Mare Maternity and Child Welfare Association conducts the two Welfare Centres and the Antenatal Clinic. For twenty-one years this Voluntary Association has been working in the cause of the health and well-being of the mothers and children in this town, and in the last Health Report an account of the development of its activities and an appreciation of the results attained was given. But the Association is still alive to possibilities of increasing its usefulness, and have under consideration improvement of the arrangements for dental treatment and also the provision of a Welfare Centre in the southern district of the town.

During the year 1938-39 Lady Davies was President, Mrs. Page Honorary Secretary, and Miss S. E. Evans Honorary Treasurer of the Association, while Mrs. Edmunds remained Registrar of the Weston Centre and Mrs. Lewis Lovill Superintendent of the Milton Centre.

The Borough Council, in accordance with its Scheme under Section 101 of the Local Government Act, 1929, makes an annual contribution towards the expenditure of the Voluntary Association. The subsidy was originally £135 per annum, but as the work of the Association developed,



additional financial assistance became necessary from time to time, and the Council's contribution last year was £250. It will be increased to £300 to cover the additional cost of the proposed new centre and improved arrangements for dental treatment.

The Council also assists by allowing the Assistant Health Visitors to act as Nurses at the Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinic.

**WESTON CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.** Congregational Church Hall, Waterloo Street, Tuesday afternoons at 2.30 and Friday mornings at 11 0'clock. Medical Officer, Dr. R. M. Alford.

This Centre is held in the convenient and well-equipped Congregational Church Hall which is very kindly lent by the Minister and Deacons of the Church.

The total number of children who attended last year was 657, of whom 245 were new cases. The total number of attendances was 4,535, or 45.8 per session. Doctors' consultations amounted to 2,728, or nearly 27.5 per session.

In the 1937 Health Report it was mentioned that the work of this Centre seemed to have reached its maximum, but last year there was a still further increase. The Association is very wise in attempting to relieve the increasing congestion by establishing another Centre to serve the Bournville Estate and Moorland Road districts.

Two well-attended courses of Lectures to Mothers, arranged by Mrs. Page, were given by experts on the subjects dealt with.

The Thrift Club was again conducted by Mrs. Tomes, and £240 was paid out at Christmas.

**MILTON CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.** Mission Room, Ashcombe Park Road, on the second, fourth and fifth Wednesday afternoons of the month. Medical Officer, Dr. W. J. Petty.

The Association is indebted to Mr. J. J. Jackson Barstow, D.L., J.P., for the use of the Mission Room as a Welfare Centre for the Milton District.

Mrs. Lewis Lovill, who is in charge of the Centre, gave some practical talks to the mothers, and Miss Lowther again organised the Thrift Club.

This Welfare Centre has done very good and useful work since it was opened in 1920. On balance, however, the attendance has been falling for several years. In 1938 the number of newly joining children was 26, as against 65 in 1929 and 50 in 1930 : and the total number of children attending was 73, as against 106 in 1929 and 110 in 1930. In view of the decline in the work at Milton and the growing child population in the Bournville and Moorland Road districts, the Association have decided to close the Ashcombe Park Road Centre at the end of June, and transfer the equipment to a new Centre in Moorland Road.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS. Congregational Church Hall, Waterloo Street, Tuesday mornings at 11 o'clock. Medical Officers, Dr. Mary Somers and Dr. Hugh Powell.

ANTE-NATAL CASES. The number of expectant mothers who attended last year was 136, being 11 more than in the previous year. The Medical Officers recommended 25 expectant mothers for in-patient maternity observation or treatment, 10 for private medical advice and 25 for dental treatment at the General Hospital.

POST-NATAL CASES. A scheme to encourage the attendance of mothers for post-natal examination and advice was made at the end of 1937. Last year 10 mothers made 11 visits to the Clinic and it is hoped that the numbers will increase.

The Council are deeply indebted to the Voluntary Association and to Dr. Mary Somers and Dr. Hugh Powell for their work for expectant and other mothers.

STATISTICS. The accompanying table summarises the attendances, etc., at the two Welfare Centres and the Ante-Natal Clinic during 1938 with the corresponding totals for 1937 for comparison. The number of infants who attended the Welfare Centres for the first time last year represented 56 per cent. of the total number of live births during the year. Although this percentage is less than in the two previous years, it is still extraordinarily large, particularly when the social constitution of the population is taken into account.



# INFANT WELFARE CENTRES AND ANTE-NATAL CLINIC, 1938.

	Weston Centre.			Milton Centre.	Ante-Natal Clinic.	TOTALS 1938	TOTALS 1937
	Weston Cases.	Out of District	Total.				
1. Total number of sessions .....	—	—	99	26	48	173	173
Number of sessions with Medical Officer .....	—	—	99	26	48	173	171
2. Newly-joining children (a) under 1 year of age .....	186	4	190	22	—	212	230
(b) 1—4 years of age .....	53	2	55	4	—	59	44
Total newly-joining children .....	239	6	245	26	—	271	274
Individual children who attended during year .....	639	18	657	73	—	730	685
3. Attendances of children (a) under 1 year of age .....	2248	54	2302	206	—	2508	2509
(b) 1—4 years of age .....	2197	36	2233	436	—	2669	2656
Total attendances of children .....	4445	90	4535	642	—	5177	5165
Average attendances of children .....	—	—	45.8	24.5	—	41.4	41.2
4. Doctor's consultations .....	—	—	2728	590	—	3318	3236
Average per session .....	—	—	27.5	22.6	—	26.5	25.8
5. Newly-joining mothers .....	174	2	176	26	—	202	206
Individual mothers who attended during the year .....	480	2	482	52	—	534	542
6. Total attendances of mothers .....	3804	64	3868	475	—	4343	4175
Average attendances of mothers .....	—	—	39.1	18.2	—	34.7	33.4
7. Newly-joining expectant mothers .....	—	—	—	—	115	115	106
Individual expectant mothers who attended .....	—	—	—	—	127	127	125
8. Total attendances of expectant mothers .....	—	—	—	—	397	397	375
Average attendance of expectant mothers .....	.....	—	—	—	8.3	8.3	7.3
9. Number of post-natal cases .....	—	—	—	—	10	10	2
Number of attendances .....	—	—	—	—	11	11	6
10. Number of lectures given .....	—	—	18	—	—	18	18
Average attendances at lectures .....	—	—	35	—	—	35	25



## DAY NURSERY.

The "Beatrice Jones Day Nursery" on the sands is admirably conducted by a Voluntary Committee. It is open daily during the summer months, chiefly for the care of visitors' children, and is under the charge of a nurse, assisted by a rota of V.A.D. and St. John Nurses.

It has 24 rest couches and 16 sleeping places, with swings and other game facilities for the older children.

Mrs. Frampton, the Hon. Secretary, reports that last year the Nursery was open for the three months ending August 31st, and during this period 2,307 children were "cared for" including 146 accidents and 221 lost children.

## Infant Life Protection.

### BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN.

The Weston-super-Mare Borough Council is the Registration and Supervising Authority under Part I. of the Children Act, 1908. The Medical Officer of Health and Chief Health Visitor are the appointed Infant Protection Visitors.

At the end of 1937 there were on the "Register of Infants received for Reward" the names of 24 children (11 boys and 13 girls). During 1938 the names of 29 children (16 boys and 13 girls) were added to the Register and the names of 36 children (20 boys and 16 girls) were removed—one having attained the age of 9 years, 3 having been adopted, 29 returned to their parents, and 3 transferred to foster parents outside the Borough—leaving the names of 17 children (7 boys and 10 girls) on the Register at the end of the year.

At the end of 1937 there were 8 names on the Register of "Persons receiving Infants for Reward." During the past year 6 names were removed and 6 fresh ones added, leaving 8 names on the register at the end of 1938.

All the children and foster-parents were systematically visited, the conditions found being satisfactory and in most homes very good. There was no necessity to take any legal

proceedings. The health of the children was generally good, but two children were under treatment for minor orthopaedic defects, and one child who came to Weston in a bad state of health had a serious illness and his recovery was largely due to the devotion and nursing of the foster-mother.

## Midwifery and Maternity Services.

### MIDWIVES.

There were nine registered midwives practising in the Borough last year. They are supervised by the County Council, the Ministry of Health having refused to make the Borough Council the "supervising authority" under the Midwives' Acts.

### MATERNITY BEDS.

The Council have an arrangement with the General Hospital by which five beds and a labour ward are set aside in the Hospital's Private Wards for maternity cases, the Council paying for cases admitted with the approval of the Medical Officer of Health at the rate of three guineas per week. The mothers contribute towards the cost of their treatment in accordance with their means, but many are assisted by the Hospital League.

Last March the facilities for prompt special treatment of patients admitted to the maternity beds were improved by the appointment of Dr. Hugh Powell as Obstetric Officer and Dr. R. M. Alford as Assistant Obstetric Officer to the Hospital.

Of the 43 maternity cases admitted last year from Weston-super-Mare and the surrounding districts, 34 were Borough cases for whom the Council assumed liability. Of these 34 patients, 9 were emergencies and 25 were booked cases, 18 of the latter being referred from the Ante-Natal Clinic and 7 by their own doctors; and 11 being admitted for medical or obstetric reasons, and 14 on account of the absence of suitable accommodation or assistance at home.

The average stay in Hospital of the 34 mothers was 15.8 days.

## OBSTETRIC CONSULTANT.

In February Dr. Hugh Powell was appointed as the Council's Obstetric Consultant. As Dr. Powell is one of the Medical Officers to the Ante-Natal Clinic and Obstetric Officer to the General Hospital, his appointment as Obstetric Consultant forms a very valuable link in the Maternity Service.

## DENTAL TREATMENT.

Last year 25 mothers were referred from the Welfare Centre or Ante-Natal Clinic to the Dental Department of the General Hospital, and 23 of these received dental treatment. The Dental Surgeon of the Hospital, by a private arrangement with the Borough Council, provides artificial dentures for expectant and nursing mothers needing them. Last year three mothers were supplied with dentures at a cost to the Council of £13 : 18 : 0

The Maternity and Child Welfare Association propose to appoint an Honorary Dentist who will give all necessary dental treatment to mothers and children referred to him, and also carry out dental inspections at the Centres. This scheme should facilitate the procuring of dental treatment, particularly as regards fillings.

## MATERNAL MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY.

Last year there were no deaths from puerperal sepsis but two from other puerperal causes. These two deaths represent a total puerperal mortality of 5.01 per 1,000 total births.

During 1938 the notifications of puerperal pyrexia numbered 11, but two of these referred to conditions in which delivery was incidental to other disease.



# Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

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## WATER

The Banwell spring provides a constant supply of excellent drinking water which flows by gravitation through a double pipe line to the Water Works in Milton Road, from whence it is pumped to the service reservoirs: low level at Montpelier and high level on Worlebury Hill

The Banwell water is of exceptionally fine quality, being organically very pure and, although a limestone water, of only moderate hardness. In order to ensure its bacteriological purity the water is treated by the "chloramine" process at the Waterworks before being pumped to the service reservoirs. Periodic bacteriological examinations of the town supply are made and show that the treatment is successful and that the water is bacteriologically very pure.

Last year 48 samples were examined with the following results :—Number of organisms growing at 37°C per millilitre of water : Sterile or less than 1, 12 samples ; 1, 10 samples ; 2, 6 samples ; 3, 3 samples ; 4, 8 samples ; 5, 5 samples ; 7, 1 sample ; 9, 1 sample ; 11, 1 sample ; and 15, 1 sample. The average number of organisms per sample was 2.07 per millilitre. None of the samples showed coli or coli-aerogenes bacteria.

Periodical chemical examinations also are made by the Council's Analysts, Messrs. Hehner & Cox, of London. The following analysis, expressed in parts per 100,000 of a specimen taken on 25th October, 1938, is typical of the chemical composition of the water as supplied to the town :

Chlorine (as chlorides)	.....	.....	1.45=NaCl	2.4
Free Chlorine	....	.....	.....	0.02
Sulphuric Acid (SO <sub>3</sub> )	.....	.....	.....	1.28
Nitric Acid (N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	.....	.....	.....	0.5
Nitrites	.....	.....	.....	Faint trace.
Free Ammonia	.....	.....	.....	0.025
Albuminoid Ammonia	.....	.....	.....	0.001

Oxygen absorbed from permanganate at 80°F. in					
15 mins.	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.009
Do. in 4 hours	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.013
Total solids dried at 212°F.	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.7
Loss on Ignition	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.2
Appearance of solids on heating	.....	.....	.....	.....	No change
Hardness : Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.4
„ Temporary	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.8
„ Permanent	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.6
Heavy Metals	.....	.....	.....	.....	Absent

Distribution and local supplies are under constant supervision. A new 6 inch main was laid last year in Locking Road.

Last summer the water from the public pump at Old Mixon was found to be unsafe for drinking purposes, and negotiations were opened with the Axbridge Council for a supply to be given from its low service mains to the houses in this district.

#### SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Particulars will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's Report on page 57.

#### SHOPS AND OFFICES.

Details of action taken during the year under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, are given in the Sanitary Inspector's Report, p. 56.

#### CAMPING SITES.

The supervision of camping sites has given a considerable amount of trouble to the Sanitary Staff for a number of years. Powers to control sites used for more than three months were obtained by the Council's Private Act of 1934, but these have proved of little practical use. The licensing powers given by Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, have been of much more value.

Last Summer 12 camping sites were occupied, and of these 11 were licensed. The estimated maximum number of campers resident in the area at one time was 2,900 during the peak of the August holidays.

## SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

The two covered Sea-water Swimming Baths at Knightstone were provided with continuous heating, filtration and chlorination plants some years ago.

Glentworth Bay Lake is much used for open-air swimming and sun bathing. The sea-water is renewed by the tides.

The open-air Swimming Pool on the south beach was opened on 1st July, 1937, and has attracted thousands of bathers and spectators during the summer months of the past two years. The sea-water is efficiently and continuously filtered and chlorinated. A hygienic system of wire clothes hangers has been adopted, also showers and foot baths for use before entering the pool.

There are no privately owned swimming baths open to the public in the district.

## ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

The numbers of infested houses reported or discovered in 1938 were (a) Council houses, 1 ; (b) other houses, 14. All were disinfested by thorough spraying, repeated when required with Ratsouris, Killgerside or Zaldecide. It was not necessary last year to use hydrogen cyanide fumigation.

The belongings of tenants moving into Council houses are inspected and disinfected and disinfested as necessary.

All inspection and disinfestation work is carried out by the Council's staff.

The number of affected houses is so comparatively small that it is easy for the Inspectors to give instructions to tenants in reference to the prevention of re-infestation and see that they are carried out.

## SCHOOLS.

The public elementary and secondary schools are under the control of the County Education Committee.

Sanitary inspections of all the schools were made last year and the conditions found to be very satisfactory, except in the case of one non-provided school which is to be rebuilt on a new site. Their water supply is obtained from the Council's mains.



All cases of infectious disease coming to the knowledge of the Head Teachers are reported to the Medical Officer of Health on forms prescribed by the County Education Committee. Cases not already known to the Health Department are investigated by the Health Visitors and appropriate action taken in the homes and schools

All children suffering from notifiable infectious diseases and contacts are excluded, notices being issued to the parents and to the schools ; and the excluded children are not allowed to return to school until re-admission notices have been issued.

## Housing.

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### (A) STATISTICS, 1938.

#### 1.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	.....	.....	.....	.....	187
(b)	Number of inspections made	.....	.....	.....	.....	357
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	.....	.....	.....	.....	101
(b)	Number of inspections made	.....	.....	.....	.....	327
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	.....	.....	.....	.....	0
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	.....	.....	.....	.....	41

#### 2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
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### 3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

#### A. Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .....	6
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after the service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners .....	7
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .....	0

#### B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .....	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners .....	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .....	0

#### C. Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.....	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .....	7

#### D. Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .....	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .....	0

#### 4.—HOUSING ACT, 1936. OVERCROWDING.

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of year .....	9
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein .....	10
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein .....	62½
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year.....	9
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year .....	10
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases .....	61
(d) Particulars of any cases of recurrence of over crowding after abatement .....	0

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#### NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING 1938.

Houses erected by (i) Local Authority .....	39
(ii) Other Local Authorities .....	0
(iii) Other bodies or persons .....	183
Number of flats : New .....	0
Conversions .....	22
Total Number of new houses and flats .....	244

## Inspection & Supervision of Food.

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#### MILK SUPPLY.

The cowsheds, dairies and milk-shops have been systematically inspected. The sanitary condition of the cowsheds and the cleanliness of the milk produced still need supervision. The dairies and milk-shops were generally satisfactory.

DESIGNATED MILKS. Last year the following licences were granted under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936 :

Tuberculin Tested Milk : Two supplementary licences to sell T.T. milk produced outside the District.



Pasteurised Milk : One supplementary licence to sell Pasteurised milk produced outside the District.

Accredited Milk : One producer is licensed by the County Council.

MILK EXAMINATIONS. During the past year three samples of pasteurised milk were submitted to the County Bacteriologist for examination and all were reported to comply with the Regulations. Of three samples of "accredited" milk one was reported to be unsatisfactory.

Seven samples of herd milk also were examined for tubercle bacilli, and found to be free.

#### ICE CREAM AND PRESERVED FOODS.

In accordance with Section 112 of the Weston-super-Mare Urban District Act, 1934, all manufacturers and sellers of ice-cream and their premises must be registered with the Council.

At the end of the year there were 150 registrations under Section 112 : Two makers only, 53 makers and vendors, and 95 vendors only.

By Section 115 of the 1934 Act all premises used, or proposed to be used, for the preparation or manufacture of potted or preserved meats, fish or other foods must be registered. Under this Section there were 42 premises on the register at the end of the year.

#### MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Weston-super-Mare is fortunate in having a Public Abattoir, but no private slaughter-houses.

The carcasses of all animals slaughtered at the Abattoir are subjected to careful examination before they are removed for sale. Meat brought from outside the Borough is inspected in the shops.

Details of condemned meat and other foods will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's Report, pages 63 and 64.

#### CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

The Public Analyst and County Bacteriologist, Mr. D. R. Wood, F.I.C., carries out all necessary chemical and bacteriological examinations at the County Laboratory, County Hall, Taunton.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts are administered by the County Officers who last year submitted 94 samples, including 35 of milk, taken in the District to the County Analyst, who reported all to be genuine except these samples of drugs and one sample of milk, which were adulterated—the sellers were cautioned.

For further details, see Sanitary Inspector's Report, page 66

## Nutrition and Health Propaganda.

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The Lectures to Mothers at the Welfare Centres include many useful talks on food, nutrition, clothing and general health topics, and so information directly reaches the most important persons concerned—namely, the mothers and housewives. Advice is also given in the homes by the Health Visitors. Eight hundred copies of the Somerset Edition of "Better Health" were distributed free each month.

During the early months of the year the Council actively co-operated in the completion of the "National Campaign to encourage the wider use of the Health Services."

# Prevalence of and Control Over Infectious Diseases.

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## NOTIFICATIONS.

The notifications of infectious diseases, excluding tuberculosis, during the past year numbered 88, being 17 more than in 1937, but 38 less than the average for the ten years 1927 to 1936.

The figures below show the incidence, as compared with the whole of England and Wales, of some of the more important notifiable infectious diseases in 1938 :

	Number of Notifications.	Incidence per 1,000 of Population.	
	Weston-s-Mare	Weston-s-Mare.	Eng & W.
Scarlet Fever .....	45	1.37	2.41
Diphtheria .....	6	0.18	1.58
Erysipelas .....	9	0.27	0.40

Particulars of the notifications and the number of cases removed to hospital, together with an analysis into age and locality groups are given in the accompanying tables.

## MORTALITY.

The following figures give a comparison between the local and national mortalities from infectious diseases during 1938.

	Number of Deaths :	Death Rate. per 1,000 of Population.	
	Weston-s-Mare.	Weston-s-Mare	Eng. & W.
Scarlet Fever .....	0	0	0.01
Diphtheria .....	0	0	0.07
Influenza .....	2	0.06	0.11
Measles .....	1	0.03	0.04
Whooping Cough	0	0	0.03
Tuberculosis (all forms)	13	0.39	0.63

For notifications of, and mortality from tuberculosis, see page 45.



NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)  
DURING THE YEAR, 1938.

Disease	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to hospitals.	Total Deaths.
Small-pox .....	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever .....	45	40	0
Diphtheria .....	6	6	0
Enteric Fever .....	0	0	0
Para-typhoid Fever	0	0	0
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	11	7	1
Pneumonia .....	15	3	13
Erysipelas .....	9	7	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	0	0
Food Poisoning .....	0	0	0

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases.			Vision im- paired.	Vision un-im- paired.	Total Blind- ness.	Deaths.
Noti- fied	Treated.					
	At home.	In hospital				
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

# INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1938.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Number of Cases Notified at ages.												Removed to Isolation etc., Hospitals		
	At all Ages	0	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-34	35-44	45-64		65 & over	
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Diphtheria .....	6	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	2	-	5
Erysipelas .....	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	2	-	3	-	2
Pneumonia .....	15	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*
Puerperal Fever .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	1	-	-	6
Scarlet Fever .....	45	-	-	2	3	4	16	8	2	7	2	1	-	-	1*
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) .....	36	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	10	8	5	3	-	40
Tuberculosis (Non-Pul- monary) .....	9	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
TOTALS .....	133	1	-	5	3	6	22	16	9	35	16	12	8		

\* General Hospital.

## DIPHTHERIA.

The Borough has been comparatively free from diphtheria for the last three years. In 1938 there were only 6 notifications and two of these related to visitors who were infected before arrival, leaving only four Weston cases.

IMMUNISATION. Since 1930 nurses joining the staff of the General Hospital and, until the end of 1934, the staff of the Children's Convalescent Home, and also other persons applying to the Medical Officer of Health have been Schick tested and immunised if necessary. The results up to the end of 1938 are as follows :

Schick tested ; Positive 96, negative 78, total 174.

Positives not immunised : 5.

Positives immunised :

Immunisation doses completed : 70.

Re-Schicked : Positive 2, negative 53,  
total 55.

Not Re-Schicked : 15.

Immunisation doses not completed : 15.

Immunised by private doctors : 16.

A number of children were immunised without Schick testing.

GENERAL IMMUNISATION SCHEME. At various times between 1929 and 1934 the Medical Officer of Health reported to the Health Committee upon the advisability of introducing general immunisation of the child population of the District, but it was considered that the local conditions were not then favourable to securing that portion of response which would make an immunisation scheme effective. Following a further report in January, 1935, the Medical Officer of Health was directed to prepare an immunisation scheme. He consulted the County Medical Officer as to how the children in the local schools, which are under the control of the County Council, could be dealt with, but was advised that local action should be deferred, pending the preparation of a scheme for the whole County.

This was presented to the County Council in June, 1936, but owing to unavoidable delays, it was not until January, 1937, that its local application could be considered by the Weston Health Committee, who decided to co-operate and bear the local cost.



COMMENCEMENT OF SCHEME. In spite of repeated enquiries no information could be obtained as to when the scheme would be finally approved and put into operation by the County Council, until unexpectedly on October 13th last, the Borough Medical Officer of Health was informed that general immunisation of children under five years of age was being commenced at once by the County Council, and that a limited scheme for school children was being applied in the Bath and Bristol areas owing to the presence of diphtheria in those areas.

The Borough Council forthwith applied to the Ministry of Health for permission to incur the necessary expenditure in adopting free immunisation for the children in Weston-super-Mare, and sanction was received on November 16th.

Although the County Scheme had been approved by the medical practitioners of the County at a meeting held at Wells in September, 1936, the Medical Officer of Health thought wise to discuss the details of its local application with the Weston-super-Mare doctors, and accordingly arranged a meeting for this purpose. A working agreement was arrived at, and the suggested report and other forms approved.

For the purposes of this scheme the child population is divided into two groups :

1. **Children under 5 years of age** to be immunised by two injections of diphtheric prophylactic (A.P.T.) given by private medical practitioners who are supplied free with the diphtheria prophylactic and paid a fee of 5/- for each completed case.

2. **Older Children** to be Schick tested, and, if susceptible, immunised by the School Medical Officers in the elementary schools.

This free immunisation is not intended to apply to children whose parents can well afford to pay medical private fees, or wish their children to be Schick tested or to be immunised with a three dose course of T.A.F. or other prophylactic.

After public announcements the immunisation of the younger children was started in the middle of December, and at the special request of, and with the co-operation in the work of the Borough Medical Officer of Health, the

immunisation of the Weston school children was expedited by the County, and began in February of the present year.

#### SCARLET FEVER.

The number of cases of scarlet fever notified last year was 45, being the largest number since 1932 when there were 56 notifications. Seven of the cases were visitor children, probably infected before arrival in the district.

Forty of the patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital, four were isolated at their homes, and one visitor child was taken home by car.

There were no deaths, most of the cases being of the mild type usual in recent years.

#### INFLUENZA.

No definite epidemic of influenza occurred last year, there were 3 notifications of influenzal pneumonia and two deaths were certified as due to influenza as a primary or secondary cause.

#### ENTERIC FEVERS.

There have been no local cases of typhoid fever for the past eight years.

The small outbreak of typhoid in the Spring at Huntspill caused some anxiety as to the possibility of spread to this district and appropriate action to avoid local communication with contacts was taken. Fortunately for the success of the summer season, no cases occurred in Weston, though many visitors were scared away in the earlier part of the year by the newspapers featuring the outbreak as the "Somerset Epidemic."

#### OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

One case of anterior poliomyelitis was notified. The little girl was treated at home under special advice and made a rapid and complete recovery.

A young boy with cerebro-spinal fever was removed to Isolation Hospital and promptly treated with serum. Temporary improvement occurred but eventually the child died.



## MINOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

From the reports of the Health Visitors and school notifications the following numbers of cases of minor infectious diseases are known to have occurred : Measles, 122 ; whooping cough, 34 ; chickenpox, 5 ; and mumps, 34. There were also a number of cases of mumps among adults during December and the early part of the present year. Two cases of measles, one of whooping cough and one of chicken-pox were admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

## SCHOOLS.

The certification of children for exclusion from and re-admission to school on account of infectious diseases is systematised and exclusion and re-admission notices are sent to the parents as well as to the schools. During the past year 46 exclusion certificates were issued in respect of 56 children and 50 re-admission certificates in respect of 56 children.

The County School Medical Officer closed seven school departments for short periods owing to diminished attendance and disorganisation of school work due to the prevalence of minor infectious diseases : Kewstoke Junior in October for chicken-pox ; Milton Infants in October for measles ; and Christ Church Infants for mumps ; and Walliscote Road and Locking Road Juniors and Worle Infants in December for measles and mumps.

## ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

It has been the routine practice for many years to admit as many as possible of the cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria, as facilities for home isolation are limited in this District where there is so much apartment letting. Fortunately the Cubicle Block enables this desirable practice to be continued without detriment to the admission of cases of other infectious or suspected infectious diseases. The following summary of admissions last year shows that a wide variety of cases have been admitted and the Hospital used to great advantage.



# PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1938.

Diphtheria	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
„ Carriers	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Erysipelas	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Chronic Dysentery	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Babies with mothers	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Septicaemia following abortion	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Streptococcal Infection	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Broncho-pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Measles	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
„ and Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Chicken-pox	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Whooping Cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tonsillitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Observation	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Total					83

Several of the patients were only admitted because they were critically ill and there was consequently an exceptionally large number of deaths, viz. seven : One case each of acute primary pneumonia ; broncho-pneumonia ; measles and pneumonia ; general streptococcal septicaemia, septicaemia following mechanical abortion ; cerebro-spinal fever ; and erysipelas.

## DISINFECTION.

Terminal disinfection after infectious diseases, except tuberculosis, small-pox and the enteric and dysenteric groups, has been abandoned in many towns. In a health resort such as Weston, however, prompt and efficient disinfection after most notifiable diseases is administratively advisable. Rooms and furniture are sprayed, and clothing and bedding fumigated or steam disinfected free of charge. Persons requiring rooms or articles disinfected after cancer or other non-notifiable diseases are required to pay the cost. Last year 346 rooms and 2,346 articles were disinfected.

## LABORATORY WORK.

Wasserman tests are made at the Bristol University, but other pathological specimens from Weston-super-Mare patients are examined in the County Public Health Laboratory, at Taunton. Urgent diphtheria swabs are sent to Taunton by passenger train in time for culturing the same day, thus enabling reports to be available by telephone at 11 o'clock the next morning. This service is not possible at week-ends, but Dr. A. T. F. Rowley kindly examines in his laboratory urgent diphtheria swabs delivered to him on Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays.

The following statement shows the results of the examination of specimens from Weston-super-Mare patients during 1938.

### SENT BY WESTON-SUPER-MARE DOCTORS :

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Swabs for diphtheria bacilli	7	149	156
Sputum for tubercle bacilli	14	63	77
Blood for Widal tests :			
Typhoid .....	0	1	1
Abortus Fever .....	0	1	1
Swabs for haemolytic strep-			
tococci .....	—	5	5

### SENT FROM HEALTH DEPARTMENT :

Swabs for diphtheria bacilli	1	22	23
Swabs for haemolytic strep-			
tococci .....	3	2	5

### SWABS FROM ISOLATION HOSPITAL :

Swabs for diphtheria bacilli	11	170	181
Swabs for haemolytic strep-			
tococci .....	—	3	3
Faeces, etc., for typhoid .....	—	4	4
Faeces for dysentery .....	—	4	4

The summary is not complete and does not include specimens taken from Weston-super-Mare patients by doctors residing outside the district, or by the County Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases Officers.

# Tuberculosis.

## NOTIFICATIONS AND MORTALITY.

The accompanying table shows the number and the age and sex distribution of the new cases notified, and of the deaths from tuberculosis during 1938.

The new notifications numbered 45 (36 pulmonary and 9 non-pulmonary), as compared with 38 (30 pulmonary and 8 non-pulmonary) in 1937 and 34 (25 pulmonary and 9 non-pulmonary) during 1936.

The deaths from tuberculosis in 1938 were 13 (11 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary), equivalent to a death-rate of 0.39 per 1,000 of the population as estimated by the Registrar-General. The tuberculosis deaths numbered 17 in 1937, and 18 in each of the three years 1934-36.

As in most health resorts, the tuberculosis mortality is augmented by the deaths of persons who have come to reside in the district on account of tuberculosis or threatened tuberculosis. In spite of such weightings, the following figures show that the local tuberculosis death-rates are below those of the whole country :

### TUBERCULOSIS DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

	Weston-super-Mare. England and Wales.					
	1938	1937	1936	1938	1937	1936
Respiratory .....	0.33	0.36	0.46	0.53	0.58	0.58
Other forms .....	0.06	0.15	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.11
All forms .....	0.39	0.51	0.55	0.63	0.69	0.69

## TREATMENT.

The Tuberculosis Scheme for examination and treatment is administered by the County Council. The Tuberculosis Dispensary for Weston-super-Mare and district is held at Clifton House, 46, The Boulevard, Weston-super-Mare, each Tuesday.



TUBERCULOSIS : NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1938.

AGE Periods in years.	CASES Notified, 1938.				DEATHS occurring among Cases Notified in 1938.				TOTAL DEATHS from Tuberculosis in 1938.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
5—14	3	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	4	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
25—34	5	6	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
35—44	3	3	—	1	1	2	—	—	2	4	—	—
45—54	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—64	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
	21	15	5	4	3	3	1	1	5	6	1	1
TOTALS .....	36	9	45	8	6	2	11	2	13			

## TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

This Voluntary Committee was established in 1915 and supplements the County Tuberculosis Scheme in this area by providing needy patients and their families with milk, butter and other special nourishment ; clothing and bedding ; travelling expenses to Sanatoria; and maintenance grants to families while the bread-winner is away ; and in various other ways.

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Chairman of the Committee ; the County Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. Latimer J. Short, attends the meetings of the Executive Committee as Medical Adviser ; and Miss Dallaway, the Tuberculosis Visitor, acts as Secretary. Mrs. A. H. Kitchen, the Honorary Secretary, in the Annual Report for the year ending 31st March, 1939 states that :—

“Last year assistance was given to 32 patients of whom 21 were new and 11 old cases. The total number of cases has been 32 or 33 for the past five years, but the number of new ones last year was 4 more than in 1937-38 and 13 more than in 1936-37, and in fact more than in any of the 11 years of which records are given in the Annual Reports.

Subscriptions and donations amounted to £142 : 17 : 0.

The year's expenditure totalled £97 : 10 : 6 and included £87 : 9 : 9 for milk, eggs, butter and other special nourishment, and £5 : 4 : 5 for clothing and outfits. Reference must be made to the considerable saving effected during the past two years by supplying Pasteurised instead of Tuberculin Tested milk.

Among the successes achieved it is pleasing to mention that of a cured patient, who was assisted in her training as a State Registered Nurse. Last year she was awarded distinction and a Gold Medal in her final examinations. To record their appreciation of her energy and enterprise the members of the Executive Committee presented the newly qualified nurse with a suitably inscribed wristlet watch.

The holding of the last Annual Meeting at Messrs. Brown's Cafe and the provision of tea proved to be a successful innovation and the address given by Dr. Davidson, County Medical Officer of Health, provided valuable propaganda for the work of the Committee. At this year's Annual Meeting we are to have the honour of being addressed by

Sir William Savage, who for many years was County Medical Officer and who founded the Somerset Tuberculosis Committees and sedulously fostered their beneficent activities.

The Committee is exceedingly grateful to Miss Byrnes, Mrs. Healy and Mrs. David for their untiring and ever successful efforts in collecting subscriptions and obtaining new subscribers.

The committee has again to express its sincere gratitude to numerous subscribers and supporters ; to Mr. Alfred Turner for his care of the Committee's finances ; to Messrs. J. & A. W. Sully for auditing the accounts ; and to Dr. Latimer J. Short for regularly attending and giving invaluable advice at the Executive Committee Meetings.

During the past year one General and nine Executive Committee Meetings were held.

The Committee would be obliged if subscribers would send their contributions to Miss Byrnes, The Gables, Uphill, or to Mrs. E. M. Healy, 113, Devonshire Road, or to Mrs. David, 1, Claremont Crescent, Birnbeck Road."



Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1938,  
for the Borough of Weston-super-Mare,  
on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in  
connection with

**FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES**

**1 —INSPECTIONS**

including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of  
Nuisances.

Premises.  (1)	Number of		
	Inspec- tions. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecu- tions. (4)
Factories with mechanical power .....	123	4	—
Factories without mechanical power .....	135	2	—
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises .....	40	—	—
TOTAL .....	298	6	—

**2 —DEFECTS FOUND**

Particulars.  (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecu- tions were ins- tituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspec- tor. (4)	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1) including bakehouse lime washing	46	46	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2) .....	1	1	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3).	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4). .....	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6).	1	1	—	—
Sanitary { insufficient	2	2	—	—
Conveniences { unsuitable or	15	15	—	—
(S. 7). { defective	—	—	—	—
{ not separate for	—	—	—	—
{ sexes .....	—	—	—	—
Other offences .....	—	—	—	—
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factor- ies and Workshops Transfer of Powers Order, 1921. and re-enact- ed in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act. 1937).				
TOTAL .....	65	65	—	—

# Climatological Observations, 1938.

The observations were taken at the Town Hall and Clarence Park with supplementary ones at Madeira Cove.

During the year daily reports were telegraphed to the Meteorological Office of the Air Ministry which issued the observations to the newspapers throughout the country. Weekly summaries were sent to the local Press and full monthly records supplied to the Meteorological Office.

The highest corrected 9 a.m. reading of the barometer during the year was 30.768 inches on 11th April, and the lowest 28.784 inches on 10th January. The average for the year was 30.005 inches. In the previous year the highest and lowest readings were 30.678 and 28.652 inches respectively.

The highest temperature registered in the Bilham screen during the year was 81 °.8 on 3rd August. The lowest was 22 °.8 on 20th December. The highest and lowest readings in 1937 were 84 °.8 and 23 °.8 respectively.

The lowest temperature registered over short grass was 17.°0 on the 18th April, as compared with 21 °.0 on 21st November and 18th December in 1937.

The day of highest mean temperature of the air was 1st August—70 °.7 The day of the lowest mean temperature was 20th December—26 °.1. In 1937 the highest day mean temperature was 69 °.9 and the lowest 29 °.0. The mean temperature for the year was 51 °.8, being 0.6 ° higher than in 1937.

The average relative humidity of the air taken at 9 a.m. was 78.7 per cent. This is 5.3 per cent. below the average for 1937.

The greatest duration of bright sunshine shown by the Campbell-Stokes recorder upon any one day was 14.4 hours on 17th June. The total amount of bright sunshine for the year was 1,555.1 hours, as compared with 1,541.2 hours in 1937, and an average of 1,534.1 hours for the ten years, 1928-37, showing increases of 13.9 hours and 21.0 hours as compared with 1937 and the average for the ten years 1928-37 respectively. The daily mean of bright sunshine was 4.26 hours, as against 4.22 hours in 1937 and 3.55 hours in 1936 respectively.



# Monthly Results of Climatological Observations, 1938.

1938  Month	AIR TEMPERATURES.							Amount of Cloud 9 a.m.	RADIATION.  Min. on Grass.  MEANS	RAIN.		SUN.  Number of Hours.	Barometer 9 a.m.
	MEANS.						Amount Inches.			No. of days with .04 ins. or more			
	9 a.m.	Min.	Max.	Range	Mean	EXTREMES							
						Min.					Max.		
January	44.1	40.6	48.4	7.8	44.5	33.9	54.1	5.8	38.1	3.70	18	47.9	29.904
February	41.8	37.8	47.1	9.3	42.5	31.2	55.9	5.9	35.3	.99	8	64.2	30.247
March	46.9	40.5	55.1	14.6	47.8	28.9	62.3	5.1	37.3	.26	1	144.6	30.254
April	48.4	38.8	56.1	17.3	47.5	28.1	62.3	2.8	31.1	.17	2	217.1	30.323
May	54.0	45.7	60.0	14.3	52.9	34.9	67.0	4.8	41.5	1.70	9	177.3	29.934
June	60.1	52.7	65.2	12.5	58.9	43.1	76.2	3.9	48.9	1.09	7	229.6	30.034
July	60.8	54.3	66.6	12.3	60.5	46.1	73.8	6.1	50.6	2.61	10	167.6	29.929
August	62.0	55.4	69.1	13.7	62.3	44.9	81.8	5.9	53.1	4.30	14	155.8	29.965
September	59.0	51.3	65.0	13.7	58.1	42.1	70.0	5.6	48.6	1.89	12	126.9	29.987
October	53.4	48.4	58.9	10.5	53.7	41.9	65.0	5.6	46.0	6.03	18	110.8	29.863
November	50.7	46.4	55.6	9.2	51.0	36.8	63.8	5.4	43.4	3.98	18	53.8	29.796
December	41.6	38.1	46.5	8.4	42.3	22.8	55.3	5.1	35.8	3.66	16	59.5	29.828
Means and Totals	51.9	45.8	57.8	12.0	51.8	36.2	65.6	5.2	42.5	30.38		1555.1	30.005



The total amount of rainfall for the year was 30.38 inches. being 4.04 inches less than in 1937 (34.42 inches) and 1.03 inches less than the average (31.41 inches) for the ten years 1928-37. The heaviest fall of rain in any one "rainfall day," i.e., 24 hours ending 9 a.m. the next day, was 0.89 inches on 28th August. Rain amounted to .04 inches or more on 133 days, as compared with 129 in 1937 and 147 in 1936. October was by far the wettest month with 6.03 inches of rain. April was the driest month with only 0.17 inches.

In summarising the weather of 1938 the "Meteorological Magazine" states : "Great variability marked the weather of the year in the British Isles. Among the most notable features were the magnificent display of aurora on the evening of January 25th, the exceptional mildness of March and November, the drought of February to April, the severe gales at the beginning and end of June, the remarkable series of thunderstorms during the period August 1st to 12th, and the severe frost and widespread snow of December 17th to 26th. . . . It appears that the mean temperature for the year exceeded the average generally, while sunshine was below the average on the whole." This description applies generally to Weston, except that as usual undesirable extremes were less marked. The mean temperatures for March and November were three and six degrees respectively above the average ; the rainfall for the three months February to April amounted to only 1.42 inches—a record dry spell ; there were only two gales in June, one on the 2nd and the other on the 28th ; there were only four thunderstorms limited to the first nine days of August ; the latter part of December was cold, but there was only the usual average of six frosts in the screen, and snow fell on only three days and was lying on the ground at 9 a.m. on only two days ; the mean temperature for the year was about one degree above the average ; and, instead of sunshine being deficient it was 13.9 hours more than in 1937, and 49 hours more than the Meteorological Office's standard for Weston.

# Chief Sanitary Inspector's Annual Report for the Year 1938.

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TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF  
THE BOROUGH OF WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

MR. MAYOR, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I herewith present my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1938.

## DRAINAGE OF THE DISTRICT.

There now exist in the area of your Borough 169 cess-pools, 17 pail closets, and 7 midden privies. These are practically all in the unsewered parts of the Borough.

## FLOODING.

The flooding conditions which have been previously called to your attention are not materially altered. A scheme for dealing with these matters is in course of preparation by your Surveyor.

## COURT AND STATUTORY PROCEEDINGS.

The only proceedings in Court were with respect to three dilapidated large houses, numbers 30, 32 and 34 South Road. These houses have been occupied in tenements by persons of the working classes for a period of about 25 years and had become very dilapidated.

The owner appealed (against notices served under the repair clauses of the Housing Acts) to the County Court before Judge Wethered. The Judge upheld the notices with the exception of certain decorations and dismissed the appeal.

A Formal notice under the Public Health Act, 1936, was served with respect to one house. In this connection I have to point out, that owing to the willing co-operation of owners, traders and other interested parties, very little difficulty is experienced in getting work done and statutory requirements are carried out as a result of interviews and informal letters.

## HOUSING.

“Recorded inspections” were made of 103 houses. The number of houses in respect of these in which it was necessary to serve notices was, formal 6, and 35 informal. The total number of houses repaired under the Public Health and Housing Acts was 148.

Generally speaking, working class property in your Borough is maintained in a fairly good state of repair. This feature is largely contributed to by the remedying of minor defects by occupiers who are influenced in this direction by summer letting. Another feature which is noticeable in this as in other seaside towns is the fact that persons of the working classes often occupy a larger type of house than would be the case in other areas.

### HIGH STREET & EBDON ROAD (WORLE) CLEARANCE AREA.

One house, Garage Cottage, has been demolished. The other three houses involved are still occupied. The tenants of these houses will be rehoused early in 1939 in the houses you are erecting at Court Farm, Worle.

The following houses have been demolished :—

7, 8 and 9 Reeves Cottages.

Orchard View, Oldmixon.

Dingley Dell, Oldmixon.

Woodland Cottage, Oldmixon.

Rock Cottage, Spring Hill.

Houses closed formally :—

29a, Hopkins Street.

Houses closed voluntary :—

2 and 4 Regent Buildings.

Houses reconditioned formally under “undertakings” :—

6, Manor Road.

20a, Beach Road.

Rock House, Lawrence Road, Worle.

Sunshine Cottage, Jubilee Path.

### VERMIN INFESTATION.

It is a pleasing feature to record that there has been a further diminution in vermin infestations. The number of premises found to be infested was 16, fifteen by bugs



and one by fleas. Only one Council house was involved. Having regard to the trouble in this direction which has been experienced in the past, this improvement is very gratifying.

Treatments :— Primary	16
Secondary	19
Preventive	4

The methods of disinfection are spraying with the following proprietary preparations :—

(1) Ratsouris (Ris). (2) Killgercide. (3) Zaldecide.

Conditions have not arisen which have rendered necessary the use of hydrogen cyanide.

#### OVERCROWDING.

For details of overcrowding, see Medical Officer of Health's Report, page 33.

#### RENT RESTRICTIONS ACTS.

No applications for certificates were received.

#### THEATRES AND PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT.

As your Officer under the Ministry of Health Circular of 25th August, 1920, I have made inspections in the Borough with a view to ensuring that ventilation, sanitation, etc., are well maintained.

#### SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Apart from the local Gas and Brick works there are no heavy industries in the town. Nuisances arising from smoke emissions were practically negligible. Four premises only were dealt with.

#### RAT AND MICE INFESTATION.

During National Rat Week, official posters supplied through the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries were exhibited in various parts of the Town. As a result of this publicity many enquiries were received and suitably dealt with. The town refuse tips and adjoining hedges and ditches were gassed with the result that 181 rats were killed during this period. Forty-five premises were dealt with during the year.

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

This amending and consolidating Act came into force on July 1st, 1938 and imposes certain new duties on all Local Authorities.

For the purposes of carrying out these duties this Department is now preparing an entirely new Register of Factories. It is to be noted that the premises to which the Act applies are all termed factories and are divided into two classes (a) Power Factories, and (b) Non-Power Factories. The term workshop has been abandoned.

New control for certain purposes can now be exercised over places such as offices, where persons are regularly employed.

The number of premises on your old register is 119, of these 32 are bakehouses or bakehouse factories. The classification is as follows, Power 55, Non-Power 64. All bakehouses are regularly lime washed twice yearly, all occupiers being served with the appropriate notices twice in every year.

Details of the work done are indicated on page 49.

## SHOPS ACT, 1934.

The Health Department administer the Welfare Clauses of this Act. The following works were carried out under the requirements of the Act. Shops provided with Washing facilities—2 and Meal Rooms provided—1.

## HOLIDAY CAMPING GROUNDS.

Eleven sites were licensed in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936. The general conditions of camping were improved during the year. Unsatisfactory conditions were noted at two of the licensed camps and appropriate action was taken.

The "Conditions" will be amended with regard to the special characteristics and management of certain of the camps in your area during the coming year.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Several formal and informal applications have been made for the establishment of fish frying shops. You did not see fit to agree to these on the grounds of either policy or redundancy.

There are 10 fish friers in the town. Of these, 5 are licensed annually. A gut scrapers' business is carried on at the Public Abattoirs and there is a fellmongers' business established at Rickett's Lane, Worle.

## SUMMARY OF VISITS.

BY SANITARY INSPECTOR'S STAFF (not including Health Visitors).

HOUSING—See "Housing and Overcrowding," pages 31 and 33. of Medical Officer of Health's Report.

Total number of inspections and visits	.....	.....	6,714
Nuisances or complaints	.....	.....	502
Work ordered	.....	.....	647
Work in progress	.....	.....	1,078
Drainage Tests Visits :—			
Smoke tests at existing buildings	.....	.....	53
Water tests at existing buildings	.....	.....	64
Inspection of concrete in connection with drains			52
Dwelling Houses :—			
Number inspected under Public Health and Housing Acts	.....	.....	290
Number of inspections made for the purpose	.....		396
Houses inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulation, 1925	.....	.....	103
Number of inspections made for the purpose	.....		226
Number of houses inspected (ordinary inspections)			205
Number of inspections re vermin	.....	.....	42
Number of re-inspections re vermin	.....	.....	22
Houses inspected re overcrowding	.....	.....	17
Number of houses re inspected re overcrowding			11
Number of re-inspections after service of notices under Public Health Act, 1875	.....	.....	109
Number of houses re Housing (Overcrowding) Act, 1935	.....	.....	45
Interviews with agents, owners, contractors, etc.			901



Factory Inspections .....	123
Workshop inspections: —	
Ordinary Workshop .....	135
Domestic Workshop .....	1
Workplaces .....	23
Bakehouses .....	71
Outworkers' premises .....	21
Shops Act inspections .....	72
Cowsheds and farm inspections .....	123
Dairies and milkshops inspections .....	171
Milk samples .....	11
Dust bin inspections .....	48
Common lodging house inspections .....	73
Ice cream shops and premises .....	124
Butchers' shops and Abattoir inspections .....	1720
Food shops and food premises inspections .....	108
Offensive trades inspections .....	62
Visits re infectious diseases .....	313
Tents, vans and sheds inspections .....	192
Inspection of premises where animals are kept .....	42
Inspection re manure pits .....	13
Inspection of Public and private refuse tips .....	6
Smoke abatement inspections .....	5
Public buildings inspections .....	62
Petrol spirit licensing inspections .....	416
Rat infestation inspections .....	99
Cesspool inspections .....	34
Water samples taken .....	29
Miscellaneous visits .....	713

#### WORK DONE.

Houses repaired (Housing and Public Health Acts)	148
Houses repaired informally under Housing Acts .....	41
Houses repaired formally under Housing Acts .....	7
Houses cleansed and decorated .....	52
Rooms cleansed and decorated .....	187
Rooms repaired .....	105
Roofs repaired or stripped and retiled or slated .....	47
Floors relaid or repaired .....	62
Skirtings, etc., of rooms renewed or repaired .....	25
Fire grates renewed or repaired .....	60

Doors repaired or new doors fixed .....	24
Stairs repaired or new fixed .....	14
Windows renewed or repaired .....	118
Ventilation and/or lighting improved .....	26
Food stores provided or improved .....	13
Plastering of walls and/or ceilings of rooms repaired or stripped .....	86
Rain water spouting or guttering repaired or renewed	23
Rain water cisterns repaired, abolished or new fixed	3
Walls pointed and repaired or rendered .....	13
External plaster repaired or re-rendered .....	10
Chimney stacks repaired or rebuilt .....	18
Earth banks removed from houses .....	1
Cavity walls provided .....	2
Sites concreted under living rooms .....	1
Damp proof courses inserted .....	9
Floor timbers treated for dry rot .....	7
Sanitary sinks provided .....	24
Yards paved, repaired or re-laid .....	24
Tenants required to amend conditions .....	42
Houses treated for vermin infestation .....	15
Refuse bins provided .....	31
Water Supply :—	
Houses provided with a proper supply .....	2
For privy and cesspool conversions see “Drainage”	
Factories and Workshops :—	
See Factory and Workshops Report, page 49.	
Bakehouses :—	
Cleansed and limewashed .....	66
Sanitary and structural conditions improved .....	—
Contraventions .....	—
Common lodging houses, limewashed and cleansed	2
Dairies and Milk Shops :—	
Sanitary and structural conditions improved .....	3
Contraventions .....	1
Cowsheds :—	
Sanitary and structural conditions improved .....	1
Drained drainage improved .....	1
Approaches improved .....	1
Floors and channels relaid or improved .....	1
Contraventions .....	5

Ice-cream premises :—Sanitary conditions improved	—
Offensive trades :—Sanitary conditions improved .....	2
Trade premises :—Sanitary Conditions improved .....	31
Accumulations of manure or offensive matter removed .....	9
Animals and Poultry :—Nuisances abated .....	1
Premises dealt with .....	1
Rat infestation :—Premises deal with .....	45
Drainage :—	
Drains relaid at existing houses .....	31
Drains cleared, cleansed or repaired .....	110
Drains trapped and properly ventilated .....	14
Premises supplied with additional drainage .....	39
Additional drains provided .....	56
New drain inspection chambers provided .....	34
Premises supplied with additional water closets	26
Additional water closets provided .....	27
Rain water pipes disconnected from foul water drains .....	2
Water closets or urinals repaired or reconstructed	71
New water closet pedestals fixed .....	48
New water closet flushing cisterns fixed .....	31
New baths fixed .....	25
New lavatory basins fixed .....	120
Soil pipes and drain ventilators repaired .....	19
Soil pipes and drain ventilators fixed .....	11
Waste pipes fixed, repaired or reconstructed .....	145
Ashpit or pail closets converted to water closets or abolished .....	4
Cesspools abolished and houses drained to sewer	6
Nuisances from overflowing cesspools abated .....	4
Ditches and back lanes cleansed .....	10
Accumulations of rubbish removed .....	63
Smoke or Fumes :—Nuisances abated or complaints dealt with .....	4
Shops Act. Washing facilities provided .....	1
Meal rooms provided .....	1
Sanitary accommodation provided .....	1
Sanitary sinks provided .....	1
Fire extinguishers provided .....	1



Infectious Disease Disinfections :—	Rooms	Articles
Scarlet Fever.....	61	765
Diphtheria .....	8	110
Tuberculosis .....	67	460
Non-notifiable diseases .....	82	724
Cancer .....	8	99
Erysipelas .....	7	49
Scabies .....	—	45
Cebro-Spinal Fever .....	1	13
Vermin .....	112	81
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	346	2346
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Defects reported to Surveyor's Department .....		23

## DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

### PARTICULARS OF REGISTER.

Number of producers on the Register .....	26
Number of distributors divided as follows :— (including 32 who trade from outside the Borough)	
A. Distributors only .....	101
B. Distributors who are also producers .....	15

(A producer is only included as a distributor if he definitely makes a business of selling his milk by retail to individual customers).

Number of licences given to Graded Milk Distributors :—

Supplementary Certified Tuberculin Tested	2
„ Pasturised	1

There is only one accredited milk producer in the district.

The following milk samples were submitted to the County Bacteriologist for examination :—

Pasteurised .....	3
Accredited milk .....	3
Herd milk for the presence of tubercle bacilli .....	7

The conditions of milk production have not been so well maintained as last year. Producers have been cautioned accordingly.

## ICE CREAM MAKERS AND SELLERS

Particulars of register :—

Makers only .....	2
Vendors only .....	95
Vendors and makers .....	53

## MEAT AND FOOD CONTROL.

There are no private slaughter houses in the Borough. The large majority of fresh meat sold in the town is slaughtered at your Public Abattoir. A certain amount of English killed meat is brought from outside the town for sale. This takes place particularly during the holiday season and is largely accounted for by the large seasonal demand for hind quarter beef. This exceptional demand cannot be accommodated by normal killings. The meat referred to is almost invariably of good quality and is well selected.

A regular inspection of meat purveyors and other food shops is maintained.

It is the practice of food purveyors to notify this department when abnormal conditions arise in food stuffs and to obtain "surrender notes" in respect of food articles and meat which are assumed by the trader to be unfit or in regard to which there is a doubt as to their fitness or food value.

Number of premises on the register for the preparation of pickled, preserved, etc. meats .....	42
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## ANIMALS KILLED AT THE PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938
Pigs	3,498	4,954	4,695	4,357	4,528	4,718	4,413	3,964
Sheep	10,176	11,615	13,668	12,375	11,902	11,283	9,943	10,696
Calves	676	672	678	776	795	914	939	835
Beasts	1,063	939	1,039	1,172	1,440	1,432	1,313	1,183

The slaughtering fees at the Public Abattoir are as follows :—

Pigs .....	1s. 3d.
Sheep .....	9d.
Calves .....	1s. 3d.
Beasts.....	3s. 0d.

The following tables show the percentage of animals killed at the Abattoirs which were found by macroscopic inspection to be affected in some degree with tuberculosis and other diseases :—

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known)	863	320	835	10,696	3,964
Number inspected .....	863	320	835	10,696	3,964
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS					
Whole carcasses condemned	0	0	0	7	11
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned .....	37	23	0	62	144
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis .....	4.2	7.1	0	0.64	3.9
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	7	0	0	27
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	70	23	0	0	886
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .....	8.1	7.1	0	0	22.07



## DISEASED MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The total weight of diseased, unsound or injured meat and organs condemned was :—

Tuberculous :—	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.
<b>Beef</b> and organs, including eight carcasses and eight quarters .....	58 3 24	
<b>Pigs</b> and organs, including twenty-seven carcasses .....	85 3 0	
<hr/>		
Total weight of tuberculous meat .....		144 2 24
Non-Tuberculous Meat	Cwts. qrs. lbs.	
<b>Beef</b> and Organs .....	9 2 14	
<b>Pigs</b> , including eleven carcasses and organs .....	15 3 23	
<b>Sheep</b> and <b>Lambs</b> , including seven carcasses and organs	4 1 8	
<b>Veal</b> .....	16	
<hr/>		
Total weight of non-tuberculous meat .....		30 0 5
<hr/>		
Total weight of all condemned meat .....		174 3 1
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## FOOD CONDEMNED FROM PREMISES IN THE TOWN.

Beef .....	493lbs.
Mutton and Lamb .....	25lbs.
Pork and Bacon .....	31lbs.
Tinned Meats .....	59 tins.
Tinned Prawns .....	13 tins.
Pork Pies .....	71 pies.
Sausages .....	84lbs.
Saveloys .....	144
Poultry, various .....	11
Rabbits .....	1
Fish .....	17lbs.

DISEASED OR INJURED MEAT CONDEMNED AT THE ABATTOIRS.

	Tuberculosis				Cirrhosis (Distoma Hepaticum)				Abscesses	Injury	Necrosis	Dropsy	Arthritis	Emaciation.	Fevered	Pneumonia	Pericarditis	Swine Erysipelas.	TOTAL
	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Total	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Total											
CATTLE																			
Carcase and all offal	.....			8	.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Quaters	.....	1	7	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Heads and Tongues	.....	2	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
Lungs	.....	12	29	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
Livers	.....	23	49	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Spleens	.....	13	33	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Guts	.....	2	14	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
Stomachs	.....	7	32	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Skirtings	.....	7	22	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Hearts	.....	7	22	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
	.....	21	42	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Pigs																			
Carcases	.....	27			.....				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
Heads	.....	211			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	211
Plucks	.....	93			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93
Stomachs	.....	50			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Guts	.....	405			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	405
Livers	.....	66			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101
Lungs	.....	61			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114
Heart	.....	—			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
Fore Quarters	.....	—			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
SHEEP																			
Carcase and offal	.....	.....			.....	.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Livers	.....	.....			.....	.....			.....	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Mr. H. F. Hardiman, the Somerset County Food and Drugs Inspector, has kindly supplied the following statement of the samples of foods, drugs and drinks taken for analysis by the Public Analyst during 1938 :—

Sample taken.	Result of Analysis.
1 Tea	Genuine.
1 Cocoa	„
2 Cheese	„
2 Margarine	„
6 Butter	„
1 Lard	„
4 Dried fruits	„
1 Pork Sausages	„
7 Jams	„
2 Fish Pastes	„
5 Canned fruits	„
1 Condensed Milk	„
1 Evaporated Milk	„
1 Canned Cream	„
1 Cream	„
1 Honey	„
1 Cake	„
1 Pickles	„
1 Vinegar	„
1 Non-Alcoholic Wines	„
9 Spirits and Wines	„
1 Cod liver Oil	„
10 Drugs	3 Adulterations (3 cautions administered)
35 Milk	1 adulterated. (Caution administered)

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94 Samples taken.

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I have to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Mayor and Members of the Council, the Medical Officer of Health and other Members of your Health Department Staff, and the other Council Officials who have so kindly co-operated in the work of the Department.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

H. W. BLADON,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.







